

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

The Disensions of the Democracy. The worst foe of the Democratic party could not desire to be placed in a more despicable and desperate position than it has attained by the action of its leaders. In the face of the impending defeat in the Presidential contest which is clearly foreshadowed by the result of the October elections, it not only confesses its inability to contend successfully with triumphant Republicanism, but also acknowledges its internal dissatisfaction with the programme prescribed by its National Convention. The proposition to change candidates at this late period of the canvass would neither have been made nor entertained for a moment if there had been the faintest glimmer of hope for Seymour and Blair, and the discussion which has followed this proposal is of a peculiarly significant and disastrous character. "We will inevitably be beaten if we persist in running Seymour and Blair," says the World. "We will be beaten a thousand times worse if we change front on the eve of the battle," is the responsive echo of a hundred Democratic journals. "Seymour will do well enough, but Blair must withdraw," says the World. "If there is to be any change, we insist that it must be complete, and that our favorite Blair shall not be made the scapegoat," answer the Southern Rebel journals. "Blair's nomination was a bad blunder at best, because, while theoretically he was supposed to be available as an ex-Republican general, in practice he is the worst scoundrel on the ticket to all moderate men," says the World. "The great mistake was that brother Frank was not nominated for President instead of Vice-President," answers the redoubtable Montgomery Blair.

These diverse views in regard to the candidates are still further complicated by differences of opinion in reference to their proper successors. No man of character and standing is anxious, and few are willing, to accept the questionable honor of a nomination from an unauthorized committee of a party foredoomed to defeat. The only man who had a powerful hold upon its affections, Penderton, would be still less available than Seymour; and he would care little, on the eve of November, for the honor he earnestly but vainly struggled to obtain in July. It is reported that if Judge Chase would consent to run at all it would only be as an independent candidate, rejecting the Democratic platform. Hendricks has failed to carry his own State as a candidate for Governor. Hancock is disgusted with the intrigues of the Democratic politicians, and McClellan has announced in the most positive terms his determination to abstain from active participation in public affairs. The party is therefore compelled to add to the mortification it feels in not possessing available candidates the distressing consciousness that it has lost its opportunities to secure better material, and it must encounter defeat under leadership which lacks the confidence and respect of its own legions as well as the country.

These difficulties in regard to man, serious as they are, only typify still more important disensions in regard to measures. The cry is now being echoed by a large portion of the Democratic press that the proposition to change leaders was prompted by Belmont, and the Chairman of the National Executive Committee is accused of criminal indifference, if not of downright treachery, to the cause he ostensibly represents. The virtuous indignation ordinarily displayed against the "bloated bondholders" who have the audacity to expect that the National Government will sacredly maintain its pledged faith, now finds vent against the small but influential wing of the party which is denounced as radically unsound because it is unwilling to openly advocate repudiation. On the other hand, Democrats who wish to assume the virtue of preserving the public peace even if they have it not, are anxious to free their consciences of the stain of openly supporting the revolutionary proposition advanced by Blair, and incorporated, at the request of Wade Hampton, in the Democratic platform, that the reconstructed governments should be abolished by military force; and yet the bulk of the party devoutly accept the declarations of the Brodhead letter as the essence of modern Democracy, and as a candid exposition of the real purposes of the party. The dispute on this issue daily grows more exciting. The New York leaders are compelled to disavow, in the most positive terms, the Blair doctrine, and to antagonize their own platform; and the Southern Rebels, being now as arrogant and arbitrary as ever, are stubbornly declaring that they will only assist the Democratic party on condition that it shall become their subservient slave.

As a last resort, Seymour has taken the stump to rally his terrified and discordant forces. Jeff. Davis did the same thing in North Carolina after the surrender at Appomattox Court House, and previous to the overthrow of Joe. Johnston's army. He only succeeded, however, in covering himself with ridicule by this expiring effort, and the desperate exertions of the Democratic nominee will not meet with a better fate.

One of Those "Garbled Extracts." The New York World is still confident that the result in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska was owing in the main to perver-

sions of Blair's Brodhead letter and "certain garbled extracts from speeches of prominent men in the South." We are not disposed to question the entire correctness of this assumption. The Northern Democracy persist in endorsing Blair, in spite of the protestations of the World, and they have taken the leaders of the Rebellion to their bosoms. Democracy North and Democracy South are one and the same thing; the people of both sections recognize this fact; and on the 13th of October the voters of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska acted upon it. So "the garbled extracts" are reliable exponents of the principles, objects, and aims of the latter-day Democracy. For this reason we present a few "garbled extracts" from a speech delivered by N. B. Forrest, of Fort Pillow fame, at Jackson, Tennessee, a few days since. The illustrious negro-butcher, in the course of this harangue denounced the leaders of the Republican party as "traitors" and "cowards," and asserted that he "had done nothing but what he believed right, and, under similar circumstances, would do again." Which means that he regrets the Rebellion simply because it failed, and would gladly assist at the inauguration of another, and would put to the sword a swarm of defenseless negroes if he should have the chance. Sound Democratic doctrine all this, which Seymour's fiercest bugle-blasts cannot gainsay!

For a New Normal School. The request of the people, especially the tax-paying and influential people, should be received with the utmost consideration by the public servants whose duty it is to legislate for them. Particularly is this true when a demand is made which involves the expenditure of money, and that demand is backed by the willing consent of those from whom the money must come. In the petition presented yesterday, signed by five thousand citizens of Philadelphia, asking Councils to provide funds for the erection of a new "Normal School," we have a striking example of what we have said. The petition was signed by all classes of the residents of Philadelphia, and among them were the men whose large real estate will have to bear the burden of the additional taxation, if it be required. We notice among the names such firms as Benjamin Bullock's Sons, A. Whilldin & Sons, Drexel & Co., David S. Brown & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., John Welsh, Howell & Brothers, Churchman & Co., C. H. Clark, William H. Lloyd & Co., Fittler, Weaver & Co., Alexander Benson, Emery, Benson & Co., P. S. Peterson & Co., Wetherill & Brother, Browning & Brother, George F. Reeves & Son, Coates Brothers, John W. Everman & Co., Cochran, Russell & Co., Solomon Conrad, J. B. Hodgson, John Dawson & Son, Reece, Saal & Co., A. W. Adolph, Anspach & Stanton. With such names as these, and hundreds of others just as respectable although not so wealthy, we can insure for the petition a careful consideration.

Now, the object which these gentlemen seek to attain is the erection of a new and more commodious building for the accommodation of the "Girls' High and Normal School." That some such building is most emphatically needed is clearly proved to any citizen who will visit the present inefficient structure on Sergeant street, above Ninth. It is too small, it is too plain, it is not well ventilated. Its general condition is unsuitable for the advanced position which that institution holds in the community. It is proposed that the city should erect a handsome building which would merit the name of a Girls' College, and that in this outlay it should not be governed by the principle of pennywise which so frequently characterizes its enterprises. We want a college for young ladies which will not belie the name. With refined studies in every portion of civilization, we see the claims of intellectual women being recognized. England is engaged in the erection of just such a college as we need. France has long known and possessed the means of meeting this want. Are we, a people who peculiarly pride themselves on their advancement and enlightenment, to be outdone by the Old World in this matter? We hope and believe not. Let the prayer, then, of these gentlemen meet with immediate and favorable consideration. Money lent out in such enterprises as this is well invested, for, casting our bread upon the waters, it returns tenfold to us in coming days. Whatever tends to promote general education is of importance to every man, woman, and child in our land personally, and is of the most vital value to us as a nation. We are dependent on the intelligence of our people for the stability of our Government, and in the diffusion of that intelligence how commanding an influence does woman exert! It is to the mothers of America that we must look for the virtue and the intelligence of the coming generations. Their influence is unbounded; their sway is in a realm where they can have no rival. Thank God! it is an influence almost unbounded for the public good. But, with the best intentions in the world, the ability is still a requisite. It is proposed for us to supply the training which will furnish the ability, and this it is proposed to do in the new "Normal School." As soon as attention is called to the importance of this department, we feel sure that Councils will wisely grant the request of its 5000 petitioners.

YOUNG REPUBLICANISM.—To-morrow night there will be held a Convention of the young Republicans of Philadelphia, for the purpose of taking some steps to aid the cause of the party, secure the punishment of fraud, and promote the purity of both the ballot and the party. We hail this movement with peculiar pleasure. It is the decided expression of one section of the Republican party which holds a commanding power, and which should be recognized. We hope the meeting will take some practical steps towards the organization of young Republicans. In the past such attempts have met with peculiar favor in the political arena. The instance of Prince John Van Buren heading the youth of a party, and avenging the slight to his father, is still within memory. We hope that all young men who favor the election of Grant and Colfax will be present to-morrow night. The Invincibles are all, to the number of 1500, in its favor.

"Bring Up the Reserves!" "The dog is turned to his own vomit again; and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." This Scriptural quotation is not a very elegant one, but it is good Scripture nevertheless. For the benefit of the New York World we cite 2 Peter ii, 22, where it will be found. We quote it here because it exemplifies the last state of the World, which, we regret to say, is much worse than was the first. The World stomachs Seymour and Blair as long as it could; and then, when the strong emetic of October 13 was thrust in huge spoonfuls down its throat, it was relieved of the indigestible burden. And now, like the dog in the Scriptural proverb, it has done the nasty thing which we expected it to do from the first. Seymour and Blair constitute a heavy dose, which has been too much for thousands of honest, loyal Democrats, and also for a few who, like the World, are not as honest and as loyal as they might be. The former class turned away in disgust on the 13th of October, and we imagine that they will continue to regard the objects of their aversion with suspicion. The latter class made a wry face, and gulped down the unwholesome morsels. The World has done the thing twice, and now it cries out lustily, "Bring up the reserves!"

We do not comprehend exactly what is meant by the reserves in this connection. A few days ago the World declared that all was lost, unless Blair could be kicked out of the way, and Seymour's scruples about accepting a nomination which had been thrust upon him taken into the account, and his acceptance cancelled. For this little indiscretion the World received all manner of abuse at the hands of its friends. It was even intimated by such proper persons as "Brick" Pomeroy that it had been bought up by the radicals, as if the radicals were accustomed to squander their resources in such a reckless way. Belmont, Tilden, and Schell, the gentlemen who are entrusted with the special training of Mr. Seymour for the Presidential race, were loud in their denunciation, and so were the model Democratic journals of the Southern States. With such a hue and cry at its heels, the poor dog could do nothing but lick up its own vomit and cry out for "the reserves."

But this cry about the reserves is a delusion and a snare. The World is in a bad way, and must do something to ease itself. It knows that the Democratic reserves, especially in the State of Pennsylvania, are a myth. Every nerve was strained in October, every trick was practised, every device resorted to, every possible fraud committed, and the result was—"a few thousand" true and loyal men standing between the Democratic party and victory. The only hope of Democracy, under these circumstances, consists in an unwarranted confidence in the Republican ranks, and its inevitable consequence—apathy. Says the World:—"We possess another advantage in the very elation of the Republicans over their success in the State elections. Their over-sanguine confidence will slacken their exertions." Here is the Democratic reserve in its full strength. If the routed forces of the new Rebellion can be got into line again by the 3d of November, in the full strength which they presented on the 13th of October, and if an over-sanguine confidence should slacken our exertions, Seymour may be elected.

So, if Grant had settled down for life in Vicksburg, Lee might not have been demoralized at Appomattox. The parallel is perfect in all essentials. October 13 was the Vicksburg of the new Rebellion. Grant, the leader of the loyal army in the old warfare for the Union, is still at the head of the victorious legions; and on November 3 will be re-encamped at Appomattox, the final collapse of the last attempt to bring justice and liberty into disrepute. Bring up the reserves, and let the final triumph surpass the one which is already inscribed on our banners.

Too Much of a Good Thing. There are many things which are good in themselves and good in their proper places, which become good for nothing by too common and unseasonable use. The custom of voting thanks to Tom, Dick, and Harry on every possible occasion, and for the most imaginary services, is one that, in the vast majority of instances, is more honored in the breach than in the observance, and, like the once prized degrees of D. D. and LL. D., it has long since lost whatever original meaning or title to respect it may formerly have had. Mr. John Smith, for instance—a very worthy man in his way—is called upon to preside at a meeting of some kind, or his name may be included in a list of a score or so of Vice-Presidents or Secretaries. Smith's duties on this occasion are not of an arduous character, and for him to see his name in all the daily papers is a more than sufficient honor, but he cannot be permitted to retire gracefully to the bosom of his family without being publicly thanked, as if he had performed some signal service for the benefit of his fellow-citizens which entitled him to be held in remembrance forever in their heart of hearts. The Rev. Boanerges Brown is appointed to preach a sermon before a conference, convention, or synod, and whether it is good, bad, or indifferent, or whether it suits the ideas or is spiritually beneficial to his auditors or not, it is esteemed a lack of courtesy to refrain from bestowing upon him a vote of thanks, which both the giver and receiver know means nothing but an empty compliment, which in no sense expresses any real feelings of thankfulness or

gratitude for favors conferred, and which, as a piece of mockery, should be utterly beneath the notice of Christian ministers. It is the Rev. Mr. Brown's duty to preach the sermon, and those who have derived special profit from the discourse might very properly express their sentiments with regard to it in his private ear, with some assurance that his private ear would be misunderstood. We might easily multiply examples, for the thing is fast becoming a nuisance of no insignificant dimensions, and it is time that men of common sense should begin to frown it down and have it done away with as far as possible.

A movement in this direction was made the other day in London, when the mover of a vote of thanks to the retiring Lord Mayor prefaced the customary resolution by an enumeration of his lordship's derelictions of duty and official shortcomings. He was charged with "political idiosyncrasies," with "beggarly hospitality," with snobbishly refusing to preside at a public charitable dinner because the tickets were too cheap, and with many other similar offenses. The vote of thanks was passed, however, in spite of the Mayor's sins; and it is to be hoped that he derived some comforts from the compliment, such as it was.

If a man accepts a position of honor or public trust, he is expected to do his duty, and a faithful execution of the trust to the best of his ability is no more than his duty, and does not entitle him to the special commendation which a vote of thanks would seem to imply. In fact, this custom has become so absurd and silly that the sooner it is banished from good society the better, and if, when a vote of thanks is proposed in the case of any of our public officials, a balance of their good and evil deeds was made, we are afraid that in the majority of instances the preponderance of the latter would so overwhelm the thanks that they would be more inclined to pass sentence of condemnation instead. Such a proceeding, however, would have the effect of abating a serious nuisance, and we recommend that it be tried by any one who really wishes to deserve the thanks of the community.

General Robert Anderson. Although General Robert Anderson's services at the breaking out of the Rebellion were eclipsed by the gallant deeds of other heroes, he is nevertheless entitled to a high place in the esteem and regard of every loyal citizen. As commander of the fortifications in Charleston harbor he was placed in a peculiarly trying and painful position; but if he had been supported by the authorities at Washington, or allowed to follow the dictates of his own lofty patriotism, we would never have lost Sumter, and the blood and treasure expended in the many ineffectual attempts against that hot-bed of Rebellion and treason would have been saved to the nation. It was the good fortune of the writer to be present when Gen. Anderson raised the old flag again over the ruins of Fort Sumter, and the few noble words which he uttered on that occasion, and the emotions which nearly overpowered him as the old starry banner, which had been hid away in his carpet-bag for four years, was unfolded to the breeze, amid the thunder of the artillery and the cheers of the assembled multitude, proved how near to his heart was the cause for which he had fired the first gun, and how fervently he had longed for that auspicious day to arrive. It is reported that General Anderson's wife lost all her property during the war, that she is an invalid, and that he has two children who are to be educated and provided for. His salary is small, and beyond it he has no means whatever. Many of our generals have received substantial tokens of esteem from their countrymen which place them in positions of independence. It has been proposed that something ought to be done for General Anderson; and we hope that the recollection of his gallant conduct in April, 1861, has not been so much obscured by the great events of the subsequent four years as to make our citizens indifferent to his claims on their gratitude and consideration. The propriety of a handsome testimonial to General Anderson will, we believe, be generally admitted, and it would doubtless be particularly pleasing to him at this time to find that he is held in as much esteem as he ever was.

GENTLEMEN AND WHISKY.—The unreconstructed Rebel who furnishes the Associated Press with news from Danville, Va., and the country roundabout, describes a riot in Madison county, North Carolina, which began by a negro grossly insulting a gentleman. He subsequently states that "counterfeit money and bad whisky" were at the bottom of the affair. The whole despatch is worded so as to give the impression that the negroes were responsible for the disturbance. But we have our doubts on the point, and submit to the Danville man the following queries:—Did a poor, ignorant, and deluded negro insult a Southern gentleman by tendering him one of the bogus Pendleton greenbacks, bearing the portrait of Seymour in place of that of Chief Justice Chase, thousands of which are in circulation in the mining regions of this State? Or did a drunken, dissipated, and degraded negro insult a Southern gentleman by tendering him a bottle of bad whisky? Or did a Southern gentleman, steeped in bad whisky, attempt to force one of the aforesaid Pendleton-Seymour greenbacks on a negro, and when the imposition was resisted, consider himself "grossly insulted," and pitch in, in right chivalrous fashion, to clean out the obstreperous and impudent dork?

WEIGHTS ALCOHOLATED GLYCERIN. Tablets of solidified glycerin tend to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, impart a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin. It is an excellent stimulant, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and cleanses the mouth. For sale by all druggists. E. & G. A. WALKER, No. 64 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, FOURTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA. The Club will assemble FRIDAY, October 23, at 8 P. M. MEMBERSHIP. To be elected, N. J. to participate in the grand demonstration at Grant, Colfax, and Reading. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents, to be had at Headquarters after 5 P. M. on the 23d. By order of BENJAMIN TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. No. 110 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1868. TO THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:—SHALL VILLAINY TRIUMPH? The face of an election having been held in this city on Tuesday, October 19th, 1868, was controlled by rascals, thieves, ballot-box stuffers, and repeaters, from New York, Baltimore, and other places, we call upon all Republicans to assert their rights and indicate their manhood by using every honorable means to contest the result of the fraudulently elected candidates of the Democratic party. Let us prove to this corrupt organization that its trickery and villainy avail not. Let us show that although fraud may be successful at the polls, that in this city, at least, it will be detected by the law. Frauds are requested to furnish to the Committee, No. 110 CHESTNUT STREET, from 9 o'clock to 2 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M. By order of the Committee. 10 21 31

SPECIAL NOTICES. IT WOULD BE A GROSS LIEBEL TO SAY that ladies use obnoxious, yet if you present a bottle of PHILADELPHIA'S NEW PERFUMES "FLOR DE MAYO," to a pretty girl, she will be very apt to open it and take a little snuff. Sold by all druggists.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES. No. 11 STATE HOUSE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. The BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES will meet following days, No. 11 STATE HOUSE BLDG., on the following dates, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' returns, to-wit: First and Second Wards—Wednesday, October 22, 1868. Third and Fourth Wards—Thursday, October 23, 1868. Fifth and Sixth Wards—Friday, October 24, 1868. Seventh and Eighth Wards—Saturday, October 25, 1868. Ninth and Tenth Wards—Wednesday, November 4, 1868. Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—Thursday, November 5, 1868. Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Friday, November 6, 1868. Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—Saturday, November 7, 1868. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—Monday, November 9, 1868. Nineteenth Ward—Tuesday, November 10, 1868. Twentieth Ward—Wednesday, November 11, 1868. Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Thursday, November 12, 1868. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—Friday, November 13, 1868. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards—Saturday, November 14, 1868. Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards—Monday, November 16, 1868. THOMAS COCHRAN, W. J. HILL, SAMUEL HAWORTH, Board of Revision of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868. NOTICE. To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loans. Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 300, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office, interest ceasing from this date. Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January 1, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity. J. C. BROWN, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS FAN-SEWER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH AND SOUTH STREETS. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 21 1/2 N. 7TH ST., THOMAS F. HARRIS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA. NOTICE.—Holders of three or more Coupons due on the 1st proximo can now present them at this office for examination, and count checks will be ready on the 15th proximo. (Signed) C. McKIBBIN, Assistant Treasurer United States.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STAR OF THE UNION, will close at the Office at 6 P. M., October 24, at 7 A. M. HENRY B. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching, desquamations, form a series of most obnoxious, hereditary disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HENRIE'S TESTED OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter how low standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH STREET. 10 15

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only one that never injures the hair, restores its natural color, and is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter how low standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH STREET. 10 15

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—We have delayed a special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our best friends have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement.

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet bedstead. Made by the most delicate ladies. Warehouses, No. 520 CHESTNUT STREET. 10 15

POLITICAL. THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, AND ALL. YOUNG MEN OF PHILADELPHIA, Favorable to the election of GRANT AND COLFAX, Are invited to assemble in Convention AT CONCERT HALL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M. The public is invited to attend.

HON. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER Will address the meeting. 10 21 21

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 110 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1868.

TO THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:—SHALL VILLAINY TRIUMPH? The face of an election having been held in this city on Tuesday, October 19th, 1868, was controlled by rascals, thieves, ballot-box stuffers, and repeaters, from New York, Baltimore, and other places, we call upon all Republicans to assert their rights and indicate their manhood by using every honorable means to contest the result of the fraudulently elected candidates of the Democratic party. Let us prove to this corrupt organization that its trickery and villainy avail not. Let us show that although fraud may be successful at the polls, that in this city, at least, it will be detected by the law. Frauds are requested to furnish to the Committee, No. 110 CHESTNUT STREET, from 9 o'clock to 2 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M. By order of the Committee. 10 21 31

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. "TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PHILADELPHIA." In accordance with a resolution passed this day, the DIVISION ORGANIZATIONS throughout the CITY are cordially requested to assemble in their respective LOCAL DIVISIONS, at the regular place of holding the elections (or at such places as may be designated by the Ward Executive Committee), on the MONDAY EVENING, October 26th 1868, 7 1/2 O'CLOCK, for the purpose of THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING AND RE-ELECTING THE CITY OFFICERS. It has been ascertained that over 2500 REPUBLICANS FAILED TO VOTE AT THE OCTOBER 19th ELECTIONS. It is the duty of every REPUBLICAN to be induced to come to the polls and vote for the good and honest men of the division organizations attend promptly to this duty. By order of the Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, W. J. HILL, Secretaries. 10 23 21

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. ORDER No. 17. The Club will assemble FRIDAY, October 23, at 8 P. M. MEMBERSHIP. To be elected, N. J. to participate in the grand demonstration at Grant, Colfax, and Reading. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents, to be had at Headquarters after 5 P. M. on the 23d. By order of BENJAMIN TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

ERRA LYKENS, Assistant Marshals. 10 22 21

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, FOURTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA. The Club will assemble FRIDAY, October 23, at 8 P. M. MEMBERSHIP. To be elected, N. J. to participate in the grand demonstration at Grant, Colfax, and Reading. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents, to be had at Headquarters after 5 P. M. on the 23d. By order of BENJAMIN TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

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WEIGHTS ALCOHOLATED GLYCERIN. Tablets of solidified glycerin tend to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, impart a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin. It is an excellent stimulant, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and cleanses the mouth. For sale by all druggists. E. & G. A. WALKER, No. 64 CHESTNUT STREET.

COACH! The weather is fine, and the street is gay. Let us go; take a ride to-day. The high iron pavement is smooth and strong. As quiet as a dove, and as swift as a loc. It isn't time to go in a sleigh. For this is a bright October day. Yet the cold is sharp! So the people provide Against the chill of the autumn ride. But see our coachman's new overcoat, Coolly buttoned up to his throat! With liberal measure of cotton cape, Ample in size, and of tasteful shape. Strong and warm, and stout and thick, To keep the coachman from getting sick. Also, the man who drives a hack, Needs a suit overcoat on his back. And he feels so sure, in that coat of his, That he never will suffer from rheumatism! Coats for drivers and coachmen A', Cheap for cash, at the GREAT BLOWN HALL, HOLD YOUR HORSES! But don't freeze death as you hold them! Let our drivers in town drive round to the door of our Mammoth store, walk in, and buy A COMFORTABLE OVERCOAT! ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL, Nos. 608 and 606 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 411 4p

DRY GOODS. HEAVY CORDED POPLIN FOR LADIES' SUITS. REDUCTION IN PRICES. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET. HAVE JUST RECEIVED VELOUR CORDED POPLIN AT REDUCED PRICES. N. B.—Ladies can have their Dresses made to order at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable manner. 10 22 1/2

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET. HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL STOCK OF BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, BLANKET SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE BLACK THIBET. For sale at the lowest market prices. 10 22 1/2

FLOUR. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 1/2 Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR. In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF FLOUR. L. KNOWLES & CO., 10 10 1/2 4p NO. 1215 MARKET STREET.

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